A short
Introduction
OF
GRAMMAR,
Generally
to be used.

Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain to the knowledge of the Latine tongue.

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C R
HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE

To the Reader.

EXhort every man to the learning of Grammer that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is conteined a great treasure of wisdome & knowledg) it would seem much vain & little needful; forsomuch as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty: & no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fail, & unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and to learn the gainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading & speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodnes and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble in trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truely & faithfully of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compasse aforetime, because that they, who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chaunce they taught one Grammar,

yet they did it diuersly, and so could not doe it all best; because there is but one bestnesse, not onely in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diuersity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisedome, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and fauourably prouiding the remedie, caused one kinde of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out onely; every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for auoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is diuers yet, and alwaies will be; for that every Schoolmaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfectest kinde, to bring a learner to haue a thorough knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers doe, would say what he hath proued, and of the commoditie allowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience prooue the like, and then by proofe reasonable, iudge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behinde, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting haste ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amasednesse, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward, but stick fast as one clunged that cannot tell what to doe, or which way

to

to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evill opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. wherefore, the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept, is, that the Scholar have in minde so perfectly that which he hath learned, & understand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him; but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childes necouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be lesse tormented; and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more gladnesse be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nounes and conjugation of Verbs, so many severall examples, as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schoolmaster, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able praiseably to enter into the forming therof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, & so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar shall best understand, & sooneſt conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noune and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noune, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more

cunning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him passe to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, and continuall rehearsall of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavie labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to doe well, than pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing

When these Concords be well known unto them, (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlines, and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book, or construing it thereupon And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, & so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, & easilliest carrie his lesson in minde.

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence

for

for both parts) but I would all their time they be at school they should never be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing & looking back again to those things they have learned, & be more bound to keep well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupie them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be: within a while, by this use, the scholar shall be brought to a good kinde of readines of making, to the which if there be adjoyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

A great help to further this readines of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily to turn every day some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, & therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his minde for readines, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latine, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speak it, and when they reade the Latine word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomly.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man clean past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, & so meet to further things: whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good Schoolmasters and skilfull is not so needfull: to other meaner and lesse practised it may be, not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An advertisement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholar, in the English Rules and in the Latine Syntax, those words, wherein the force of each example lyeth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an [a]; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with [b]: or if there be more governours, the first with [a], the second with [a a]: and so if more governeds, the first with [b], the second with [b b]: and sometimes the order is directed by [a, b, c]: or by figures, and words of the same or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again onely those words which are the ensample: as saying, *Quis nisi* [b]*mentis* [a]*inops oblatum respuat aurum*? may repeat againe, [a] *inops* [b] *mentis*. So throughout all the Latine Rules, for better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the master pleaseth, the summes of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margent, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

The latine letters are thus written.

The capitall letters.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P Q R
S T V U X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P Q R
S T V U X Y Z.

The ſmall letters.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r
ſ s t v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q
r ſ s t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowell is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the greek vowell *y*.

A conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowell; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable; and of them there be foure in number, namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

In ſtead of *æ* and *œ* we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The greek letters are thus written.

The capitall letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο
Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ ς
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRE-

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te, & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Iesum valeant, intelligam; sed etiam ità mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. AMEN.

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and mercifull Father, Maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality giuest wisdome abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heauenly grace the towardnesse of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not onely understand those things which may effectually bring mee to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Iesu our Sauiour, but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou which worke st all things in all creatures, mayst make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glorie and honour of thine immortall Majestie. So be it.

¶ An

¶ An introduction of the eight parts of LATINE speech.

IN speech be these eight parts following:

Noune,	declined.	Adverb,	undeclined.
Pronoune,		Conjunction,	
Verb,		Preposition,	
Participle,		Interjection,	

Of a NOUNE.

A Noune is the name of a thing that may be seene, felt, heard, or understood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus: the name of an house, is domus: the name of goodnesse, is bonitas. A Noune.

Of Nounes, some be Substantives, and some be adjectives. Nounes of two sorts.

A Noune Substantive is that standeth by himselfe, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as Homo, *a man*. And it is declined with one article: as Hic magister, *a master*: or els with two at the most: as Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*. A Noune Substantive.

A Noune Adjective is that cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word: as, Bonus, *Good*, Pulcher, *Faire*. And it is declined either with three terminations, as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or els with three articles, as, Hic hæc & hoc Felix, *Happy*: Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *Light*. A Noune Adjective.

A Noune Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as, Edvardus is my proper name: or els is Common to more: as Homo is a common name to all men. Two kinds of Nounes Substantives.

Numbers

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as Lapis, *a stone*. The Plurall number speaketh of more than one: as Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with sixe cases, Singularly, and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative case. The Nominative case commeth before the Verb, and answereth to this question, who or what? as Magister docet, *The master teacheth.*

Genitive. The Genitive case is knowne by this token *Of*: and answereth to this question, whose or whereof? as Doctrina magistri, *The learning of the master.*

Dative. The Dative case is knowne by this token *To*: and answereth to this question, To whom? or To what? as Do librum magistro, *I give a booke to the master.*

Accusative. The Accusative case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, whom or what? as Amo magistrum, *I love the master.*

Vocative. The Vocative case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as O magister, *O master.*

Ablative. The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as De magistro, *Of the master.* Coram magistro, *Before the master.*

Also In, with, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the Comparative degree, be signes of the Ablative case.

Articles

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined:

Singulariter	Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.	Pluraliter	Nominat. hi, hæ, hæc.
	Genitivo hujus.		Gen. horum, harum, horum.
	Dativo huic.		Dativo his.
	Accuſ. hunc, hanc, hoc.		Accuſat. Hos, has, hæc.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		Ablativo his.

Genders of Nounes.

GEnders of Nounes be ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminine gender is declined with this article Hæc, as Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and hæc: as Hic & hæc parens, *a father, or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc and hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc felix, *happie.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: as Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*: Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he and ſhe.

The

The Declenſions of Nounes.

There be five declenſions of Nounes.

I. The firſt is when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular end in æ: The Accuſative in am: The Vocative like the Nominat. The Ablative in â. The Nominat. plur. in æ: The Genitive in arum: The Dative in is: The Accuſative in as: The Vocative like the Nominat. The Ablative in is.

As in example:

Hæc menſa. Hic Poeta. Hic & hæc verna.

Singulariter	*Nominativo hæc muſa.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo hæ muſæ.*
	Genitivo hujus muſæ.		*Gen. harum muſarum.*
	Dativo huic muſæ.		*Dativo his muſis.*
	Accuſat. hanc muſam.		*Accuſativo has muſas.*
	Vocativo ô Muſa.		*Vocativo ô muſæ.*
	Ablativo ab hac muſa.		*Ablat. ab his muſis.*

Note that filia and nata, doe make the Dative and the Ablative plurall in is, or in abus. Alſo dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative caſe plurall in abus onely.

II. The ſecond is when the Genitive ſingular ends in i: The Dative in o: The Accuſative in um: The Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative: The Ablative in o. The Nominative plur. in i: The Genitive in orum: The Dative in is: The Accuſative in os: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in is.

As in example:

Hic vir. Hic liber.

Singulariter	*Nominat. hic magiſter.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat. hi magiſtri.*
	Gen. hujus magiſtri.		*Gen. horum magiſtrorũ.*
	Dativo huic magiſtro.		*Dativo his magiſtris.*
	Accuſ. hunc magiſtrum		*Accuſat. hos magiſtros.*
	Vocativo ô magiſter.		*Vocativo ô magiſtri.*
	Ablat. ab hoc magiſtro.		*Ablat. ab his magiſtris.*

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: as, Nomi-

nativo

nativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except Deus that maketh ô Deus: & Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a Proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i: as Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nounes following, make their Vocative in e, or in us: as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a: as in example:

Singulariter
Nominat. hoc regnum.
Genitivo hujus regni.
Dativo huic regno.
Accusat. hoc regnum.
Vocativo ô regnum.
Ablat. ab hoc regno.

Pluraliter
Nominativo hæc regna.
Gen. horum regnorum.
Dativo his regnis.
Accusativo hæc regna.
Vocativo ô regna.
Ablativo ab his regnis.

Hoc damnum.
Hoc malum.
Hoc verbum.

Except Ambo and Duo which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined:

Pluraliter
Nominativo, Ambo, amba, ambo.
Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Ablat. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo.

The third is when the Genitive singular endeth in is: The Dative in i. The Accusative in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both: The Nominative plurall in es: The Genitive in um, and sometime in ium: The Dative in bus: The Accusative in es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in bus.

III.

As in example.

Hic pater.
Hic panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc caput.
Hæc nubes.

Singulariter	Nominat. hic lapis.	Pluraliter	Nomin. hi lapides.
	Genit. hujus lapidis.		Gen. horum lapidum.
	Dativo huic lapidi.		Dat. his lapidibus.
	Accus. hunc lapidem.		Accus. hos lapides.
	Vocativo ô lapis.		Vocativo ô lapides.
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		Abl. ab his lapidibus.

Hic vel hæc bubo.
Hæc virtus.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

Singulariter	Nom. hic & hæc parens.	Pluraliter	No. hi & hæ parentes.
	Gen. hujus parentis.		G. horũ & harũ parẽ-
	Dativo huic parenti.		D. his parentibus. (tum
	A. hunc & hãc parentẽ		A. hos & has parentes
	Voc. ô parens. (rente.		Vocativo ô parentes.
	Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-		Abl. ab his parentibus.

IV. The fourth is when the Genitive case ſingular endeth in us: The Dative in ui: The Accuſative in um: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in u. The Nominative plurall in us: The Genitive in uum: The Dative in ibus: The Accuſative in us: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus.
Hæc porticus.
Hoc cornu.

Singulariter	Nominat. hæc manus.	Pluraliter	Nominat. hæ manus.
	Genitivo hujus manus.		Gen. harum manuum
	Dativo huic manui.		Dativo his manibus.
	Accuſat. hanc manum.		Accuſat. has manus.
	Vocativo ô manus.		Vocativo ô manus.
	Ablat. ab hac manu.		Abl. ab his manibus.

V. The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular doe end in ei: The Accuſative in em: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ê. The Nominative plurall in es: The Genitive in erum: The Dative in ebus: The Accuſative in es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in êbus.

As

As in example:

Singulariter	*Nominat. hic meridies.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat. hi meridies.*	
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		*G. horum meridierum*	Hæc res.
	Dat. huic meridiei.		*Dat. his meridiebus.*	Hæc facies.
	Acc. hunc meridiem.		*Accus. hos meridies.*	Hæc acies.
	Vocat. ô meridies.		*Vocativo ô meridies.*	
	Ablat. ab hoc meridie.		*Ab. ab his meridiebus.*	

Note that all Nounes of the fift declension be of the feminine Gender, except meridies and Dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noune adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the first and second declension:

Singulariter	*N. bonus, bona, bonum.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. boni, bonæ, bona.*	
	Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.		*Gen. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.*	Niger, a, um.
	Dat bono, bonæ, bono.		*Dat. bonis.*	Tardus, a, um
	Acc. bonũ, bonã, bonũ.		*Acc. bonos, bonas, bona.*	Satur, a, um.
	Voc. bone, bona, bonum.		*Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.*	
	Ablat. bono, bonâ, bono.		*Ablat. bonis.*	

There are besides these, certaine Nounes adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive case singular in ïus, and the Dative in i: which be these that follow, with their compounds: An exception

Singulariter	*No. unus, una, unum.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. uni, unæ, una.*
	Genitivo unius.		*Gen. unorum, unarum, unorum.*
	Dativo uni.		*Dat. unis.*
	Acc. unum, unã, unũ.		*Accus. unos, unas, una.*
	Voc. une, una, unum.		*Voc. uni, unæ, una.*
	Ablat. uno, unâ, uno.		*Ablat. unis.*

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plurall number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular number: as Unæ literæ: Una mœnia. Note.

In like manner be declined totus, solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter: saving that these five last rehearsed, lacke the Vocative case. Alius hath also ud neut.

A Noune Adjective of three Articles is thus declined, after the third declension:

Singulariter	Nominat. hic, hæc & hoc felix.		Pluraliter	Nom. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.
	Genit. hujus felicis.			Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.
	Dativo huic felici.			Dativo his felicibus.
	Acc. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.			Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
	Vocativo ô felix.			Voc. ô felices, & ô felicia.
	Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.			Abl. ab his felicibus.

Singulariter	Nom. hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.		Pluraliter	Nom. hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
	Genitivo hujus tristis.			Gen. horum, harum & horum tristium.
	Dativo huic tristi.			Dativo his tristibus.
	Accusat. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.			Acc. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
	Vo. ô tristis, & ô triste.			Vo. ô tristes, & ô tristia.
	Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.			Ablat. ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nounes.

ADjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished, may forme comparison.

There be three degrees of comparison: The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as Durus, *Hard.*

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as Durior, *Harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in the highest

highest degree: as Durissimus, *Hardest*. And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſ and simus: as, of Duri, durissimus: of Tristi, tristissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these generall rules are excepted these that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, pejor, pessimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus, plurimum. Exceptions

2 And if the Positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative case, by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherrimus. Acer. Teter. Aceti.

3 Also these Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing is into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

4 All other Nounes ending in lis, do follow the generall rule aforegoing: as Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a vowell come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

OF THE PRONOUNE.

A Pronoune is a part of speech much like to a Nounе, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteene Pronounes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras: whereof foure have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noſter and noſtras, and all other lacke the Vocative case. There bee fifteene Pronounes.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem: and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe,

iſte, hic, and is, be Primitives: ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they be alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

And theſe ſixe, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem and qui, be Relatives; becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their Primitives, mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

There belong to a Pronoune theſe fiue things: Number, Caſe, and Gender, as are in a Noune: Declenſion, and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſions of Pronounes.

There be foure Declenſions of Pronounes.

Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus declined:

Singulariter	*Nominativo Ego.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo Nos.*
	Genitivo mei.		*Gen. noſtrûm vel noſtri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accuſativo me.		*Accuſativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Ablative à nobis.*

Singulariter	*Nominativo tu.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*Genitivo veſtrûm vel veſtri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accuſativo te.		*Accuſativo vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter	*Nominativo caret.*		*Accuſativo ſe.*
	Genitivo ſui.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Dativo ſibi.		*Ablativo à ſe.*

Theſe ſixe, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion, and be thus declined:

Nom.

Singulariter	*Nom. iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
	Genitivo iſtius.		*Gen. iſtorũ, iſtarũ, iſtorũ.*
	Dativo iſti.		*Dativo iſtis.*
	Ac. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.		*Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.		*Ablativo iſtis.*

Ille is declined like Iſte; and alſo Ipſe, ſaving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative caſe, and in the Accuſative caſe ſingular maketh ipſum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: as afore in the Noune.

Singulariter	*Nominat. is, ea, id.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.*
	Genitivo ejus.		*Gen. eorum, earum, eorum.*
	Dativo ei.		*Dativo iis vel eis.*
	Acc. eum, eam, id.		*Accuſat. eos, eas, ea.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo eo, eâ, eo.		*Ablativo iis vel eis.*

Singulariter	*Nom. qui, quæ, quod.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. qui, quæ, quæ.*
	Genitivo cujus.		*Gen. quorũ, quarũ, quorũ.*
	Dativo cui.		*Dat. quibus vel queis.*
	Ac. quem, quam, quod.		*Accuſ. quos, quas, quæ.*
	Vocativo caret. (qui.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abl. quo, quâ, quo vel		*Ablat. quibus vel queis.*

Likewiſe Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo Quiſquis is thus declined:

Nom. { *Quiſquis,* / *Quicquid.* } *Acc.* { *Quicquid.* } *Abl.* { *Quoquo,* / *Quaquâ,* / *Quoquo.* } The compound of Quis.

where note, that Quid is alwayes a Subſtantive of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, are of the third of the third declenſion, and be declined like Nouns of the third declenſion. Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe:

Singulariter	*Nom. meus, mea, meum.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. mei, meæ, mea.*
	Genit. mei, meæ, mei.		*Gen. meorum, mearum, meorum.*
	Dat. meo, meæ, meo.		*Dat. meis.*
	Ac. meum, meam, meum.		*Acc. meos, meas, mea.*
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.		*Vocat. mei, meæ, mea.*
	Ablat. meo, meâ, meo.		*Ablativo meis.*

So is Noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last doe lacke the Vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and this Noune Cujas, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined:

Singulariter	*Nom. hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate.*	Pluraliter	*No. hi & hæ nostrates, & hæc nostratia.*
	Gen. hujus nostratis.		*Gen. horum, harum & horum nostratium.*
	Dat. huic nostrati.		*Dat. his nostratibus.*
	Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.		*Acc. hos & has nostrates, & hæc nostratia.*
	Vocat. ô nostras, & ô nostrate.		*Vocat. ô nostrates, & ô nostratia.*
	Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.		*Abl. ab his nostratibus.*

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, Vestras, and this Noune Cujas, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sects, or factions.

A Pronoune hath three persons.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as, Ego, I: Nos, We.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, Thou: Vos, Ye. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, He: Illi, They. And therefore all Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third person.

OF A VERBE.

A Verbe is a part of speech, declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth doing, as Amo, I love: or suffering, as Amor, I am loved: or being, as Sum, I am. A Verbe.

Of verbes, such as have persons be called Personals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called Impersonals: as, Lædet, It irketh: Oportet, It behoveth.

Of verbes Personals there bee five kindes, Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune. Verbs personals.

A verbe Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe: as Amo, I love: and by putting to r, it may be a Passive, as Amor. Active.

A verbe Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as Amor, I am loved: and by putting away r, it may be an Active, as Amo. Passiva.

A verbe Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r to make him a Passive: as, Curro, I runne: Sum, I am. And it is Englished sometime Actively, as Curro, I runne: And sometime Passively, as Ægroto, I am sicke. Neuter.

A verbe Deponent endeth in r like a Passive, and yet in signification is but either Active, as Loquor verbum, I speake a word: or Neuter, as Glorior, I boast. Deponent.

A verbe Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive: as, Osculor te, I kisse thee: Osculor à te, I am kissed of thee. Commune.

Lily, 11.

MOODS.

All Moods sixe.

There be sixe Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative.

The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false; as Ego amo, *I love*: Or else asketh a question; as Amas tu? *Doest thou love?*

Imperative.

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Love thou.*

Optative.

The Optative wisheth or desireth with these signes, *would God, I pray God*, or *God grant*: as Utinam amem, *I pray God I love:* and hath commonly an Adverbe of wishing joyned with him.

Potentiall.

The Potentiall mood is known by these signes, *May, can, might, would, should, could*, or *ought*: as Amem, *I may* or *can love*: without an Adverbe joyned with him.

Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him: as Cùm amarem, *when I loved.* And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another verbe in the same sentence, either going before, or comming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miser: *when I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive.

The Infinitive signifieth to doe, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor Nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this signe, *To*: as Amare, *To love.* Also when two verbes come together without any Nominative case betweene them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as Cupio discere, *I desire to learne.*

GERUNDS.

Gerunds three; do, dum.

There be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerunds,

rands, ending in Di, Do, and Dum: which have both the Active and Passive signification: as Amandi, *Of loving*, or *of being loved*: Amando, *In loving*, or *in being loved*: Amandum, *To love*, or *to be loved*.

SUPINES.

There be also pertaining unto Verbes two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verbe Active: as Eo amatum, *I goe to love*: And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passive: as Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved*. Supines two in um and u.

TENSES.

There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense. Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I love*. Present tense.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam, *I loved*, or *did love*. Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Have*: as Amavi, *I have loved*. Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *Had*: as Amaveram, *I had loved*. Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *Shall*, or *will*: as Amabo, *I shall* or *will love*. Future.

PERSONS.

3 PERSONS.

Persons three. There be also in Verbes three persons in both numbers: as Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*: Tu amas, *Thou loveſt*: Ille amat, *Hee loveth*: Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*: Vos amatis, *Ye love*: Illi amant, *they love*.

CONJUGATIONS.

4

Conjugations foure. VErbes have foure Conjugations, which be knowne after this manner.

The firſt Conjugation hath a long, before re and ris: as Amâre, amâris.

The ſecond Conjugation hath e long before re and ris: as, Docêre, docêris.

The third Conjugation hath e ſhort, before re and ris: as, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before re and ris: as, Audîre, audîris.

Verbs in O, of the foure Conjugations, *be declined after theſe examples.*

1 AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } To love.

2 Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } To teach.

3 Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } To reade.

4 Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To heare.

Indicative

¶ Indicative Mood

Preſent tenſe ſingular,

I love, or *do love,*	*Thou loveſt,* or *doeſt love,*	*He loveth,* or *doth love.*	*We love,* or *do love,*	*Ye love,* or *do love,*	*They love,* or *do love.*

A Mo,	amas,	amat.	Plurabiter	Amamus,	amatis, amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.		Docemus,	docetis, docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.		Legimus,	legitis, legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.		Audimus,	auditis, audiunt.

Preterimperf. tenſe ſingular, Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, — *I loved or did love.* — bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, — *I have loved.* — iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, erunt vel ere.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular, Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, — *I had loved.* — ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tenſe ſing. Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, — *I ſhall or will love.* — bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt, amens, es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

	Love thou:	*Love be, or let him love.*	*Love we, or let us love:*	*Love ye:*	*Love they, or let them love.*
Present tense singular,	Ama,	amet, amato: amato.	*Plu.* amemus,	amate,	ament. amatote: amanto.
	Doce,	doceat, doceto: doceto.	*Pl.* doceamus,	docete,	doceant, docetote: docento.
	Lege,	legat, legito: legito.	*Plu.* legamus,	legite,	legant, legitote: legunto.
	Audi,	audiat, audito: audito.	*Pl.* audiamus,	audite,	audiant, auditote: audiunto.

Optative Mood

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam — Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* utin. amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plu.* utinam amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam — Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *Would God I loved, or did love.* res, ret. *Plu.* utinam remus, retis, rent.

Preterperf. tense sing. utinam — Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *I pray God I have loved.* ris, rit. *Plu.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam — Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *would God I had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plu.* utinam ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *God grant I ſhall or will love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plu.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Poten-

Potentiall Mood

I may or can love.

Present tense singular,
Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense singular,
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *I might, would, should, ought, or could love.* res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperf. tense sing.
Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *I might, would, should, or ought to have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing.
Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *I might, would, should, or ought to had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singular,
Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *I may or can love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood

when I love.

Present tense singular, cùm
Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* cùm amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Cùm { Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, } *when I loved or did love.* { res, ret. *Plur.* cùm remus, retis, rent.

Preterperf. tense sing. Cùm { Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, } *when I have loved.* { ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Cùm { Amavissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audivissem, } *when I had loved.* { ses, set. *Plur.* cùm semus, setis, sent.

Future tense sing. Cùm { Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, } *when I shall or will love.* { ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood

Present and Preterimperfect tense, { Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, } To { lobe. teach. reade. heare.

Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense, { Amavisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audivisse, } To have or had { loved. taught. read. heard.

Future tense, { Amaturum Docturum Lecturum Auditurum } esse, To { lobe teach reade heare } hereafter.

Gerunds { Amandi, of loving: Docendi, of teaching: Legendi, of reading: Audiendi, of hearing: } { do, in loving: do, in teaching: do, in reading: do, in hearing: } { dum, to lobe. dum, to teach. dum, to reade. dum, to heare.

Supines { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, } To { lobe. teach. reade. heare. } { Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, } To be { lobed. taught. read. heard.

A participle of the present tense, { Amans, loving. Docens, teaching. Legens, reading. Audiens, hearing.

The participle of the first future tense, { Amaturus, to lobe, or about to lobe. Docturus, to teach, or about to teach. Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade. Auditurus, to heare, or about to heare.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wise following:

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: To be.

Indicative Mood

Present tense singular, { Sum, I am: es, est. *Plural.* Sumus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperfect tense singular, { Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect tense singular, { Fui, I have beene: fuisti, fuit. *Plural.* fuimus, fuistis, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, { Fueram, I had beene: fueras, fuerat. *Plural.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense singular, { Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. *Plural.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Impera-

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Present tense singular, { Sis, Es, Esto, } be thou. { Sit, Esto. } *Pl.* Simus, { Sitis, Este, Estote, } { Sint, Sunto. }

Optative Mood

Present tense sing. utinam { Sim, I pray God I be: sis, sit. *Plur.* utinam simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam { Essem, would God I were: esses, esset. *Plur.* utinam essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense singular, utinam { Fuerim, I pray God I have beene: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam { Fuissem, would God I had beene: fuisses, fuisset. *Plur.* utinam fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. utinam { Fuero, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potentiall Mood

Present tense sing. { Sim I may or can be: sis, sit. *Plur.* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense singular, { Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. *Plur.* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperf. tense sing. { Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to have beene: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, { Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to had been: fuisses, fuisset. *Pl.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. { Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood

Present tense sing. cùm — Sim, when I am: sis, sit. *Plural.* cùm simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. cùm — Essem, when I was: esses, esset. *Plural.* cùm essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperf. tense sing. cùm — Fuerim, when I have beene: fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. cùm — Fuissem, when I had beene: fuisses, fuisset. *Plural.* cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. cùm — Fuero, when I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit. *Plural.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood

Present and preterimperfect tense, — Esse, to be. — *Preterperfect. & preterpluperfect tense,* — Fuisse, to have or had beene.

Future tense, — Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.

Verbs in *Or* of the foure Conjugations, be *declined after these examples.*

AMor, amâris vel amâre: amatus sum vel fui, amâri: amatus, amandus. To be loved.

Doceor, docêris vel docêre: doctus sum vel fui, docêri: doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere: lectus sum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. To be read.

Audior, audîris vel audîre: auditus sum vel fui, audîri: auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

Indicative Mood

I am loved.

Present tense singular,
Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur.
Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audîris vel audîre, auditur.
Plural. mur, mĩni, ntur.

Preterimperfect tense singular,
Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, *I was loved.*
baris vel bare, batur. *Plural.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tense sing.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I have beene loved.* sum vel fui,
tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Pl.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tense singular,
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I had beene loved.* eram vel fueram,
tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular,
Amabor, Docebor, *I shall or will be loved.*
beris vel bere, itur. *Pl.* bimur, imini, buntur.
Legar, Audiar,
ẽris vel ẽre, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.

Imperative Mood

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense singular,	Amare, amator:	ametur, amator.	*Pl.* amemur,	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	*Pl.* docemur,	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur doceantor.
	Legere, legitor:	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur,	Legimini, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur,	Audimini, audiminor:	audiantur, audiũtor.

Optative

Optative Mood

God graunt I be loved.

Present tense sing. utinam
Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl.* utin. êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear,
Legar,
Audiar,
aris vel are, atur. *Plu.* utin. amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perf. tense sing. utinam
Amarer,
Docerer,
Legerer,
Audirer,
would God I were loved.
reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* utinam remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I have beene loved.

Preterperf. tense sing. utinam
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plural.* utinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

would God I had beene loved.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. utinam
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utinam ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God graunt I be loved hereafter.

Future tense sing. utinam
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plural.* utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potentiall Mood

I may or can be loved.

Present tense singular,
Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plural.* êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear,
Legar,
Audiar,
aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* amur, amini, antur.

1 Preterimperfect tense singular,	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	*I would, should, or ought to be loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* remur, remini, rentur.
2 Preterperfect tense sing.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	*I would, should, or ought to have been loved.* sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense singular,	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	*I would, should, or ought to had been loved.* essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plural.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
Future tense singular,	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	*I may or can be loved hereafter.* ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood

when I am loved.

Present tense sing. cùm	Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur.* cùm êmur, êmini, entur. Decear, Legar, Audiar,	aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

when I was loved.

Preterimperfect tense sing. cùm	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* cùm rêmur, rêmini, rentur.
Preterperfect tense singular cùm	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	*when I have been loved.* sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter-

when I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. cùm
- Amatus
- Doctus
- Lectus
- Auditus

} essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, ti
esset vel fuisset. *Pl.* cùm ti essemus v
essetis vel fuissetis, ti esse
vel fuissent.

when I shall or will be loved.

Future tense sing. cùm
- Amatus
- Doctus
- Lectus
- Auditus

} ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus er
erit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimu
eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint

Infinitive Mood

Present and preterimperfect tense,
- Amari,
- Doceri,
- Legi,
- Audiri,

} To be
- loved.
- taught.
- read.
- heard.

Preterperfect tense & preterpluperfect tense,
- Amatum,
- Doctum,
- Lectum,
- Auditum,

} *To have or had been loved.*
esse vel fuisse.

Future tense,
- Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,
- Doctum iri, vel docendum esse,
- Lectum iri, vel legendum esse,
- Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse,

} to be
- loved
- taught
- read
- heard

} hereafter.

A participle of the preterperfect tense,
- Amatus, loved.
- Doctus, taught.
- Lectus, read.
- Auditus, heard.

A participle of the Fut. in Dus.
- Amandus,
- Docendus,
- Legendus,
- Audiendus,

} To be
- loved.
- taught.
- read.
- heard.

Of certaine Verbs going out of *Rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.*

POssum, potes, potui, posse, potens: To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens: To will, or to be willing.

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens: To nill, or to be unwilling.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens: To have rather, or to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esum esu, vel estum estu, edens, esurus vel esturus: To eat.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: To be made, or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: To beare or suffer.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: To be borne or suffered.

Indicative Mood

Singulariter,	POssum, potes, potest.	Plurales, Possumus, potestis, possunt.
	Volo, vis, vult.	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
	Nolo, non vis, non vult.	Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
	Malo, mavis, mavult.	Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
	Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.	Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
	Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
	Fero, fers, fert.	Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
	Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.	Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preter,

Preterimperf tense sing.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
} as, at. *Pluraliter*, amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, (bantur.

Preterperf. tense sing.

Potui,
Volui,
Nolui,
} Malui,
Edi,
Tuli,
} isti, it. *Plur.* imus, istis, ērunt vel ēre.

Factus
Latus
} sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuērunt vel fuēre.

Preterpluperfect tense singular,

Potueram,
Volueram,
Nolueram,
} Malueram,
Ederam,
Tuleram,
} ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus
Latus
} eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular,

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam,
Nolam,
Malam,
} Edam,
Fiam,
Feram,
} es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, ferēris vel ferēre, feretur. *Plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Impetative mood.

Imperative Mood

Noli, nolito. *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.

Es, esto,	edas, esto, edito	*Pl.* Edamus,	edite, este, estote, editote:	edant, edunto.
Fito tu,	Fiat, Fito.	*Pl.* Fiamus,	Fite, fitote:	Fiant, fiunto.
Fer, ferto:	Ferat, Ferto.	*Plur.* Feramus,	Ferte, fertote:	Ferant, ferunto.
Ferre, fertor:	Feratur, fertor.	*Pl.* Feramur,	Feriminii, feriminor:	Ferantur, feruntor.

Optative Mood

Posim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Feram, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Plural.* utin. imus, itis, int.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *Pl.* utin. amur, amini, antur.

Present tense sing. utin.

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. Edem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Pl.* utin. emus, etis, ent. rentur.

Preterimperfect tense sing. utin.

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Plur.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterperfect tense singul. utin.

Factus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* utin. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Latus

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. *Plur.* utinam semus, setis, sent.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utin.

Factus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* utin. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Latus

Future tense sing. utinam { Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } { Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plural.* utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

utinam { Factus, Latus } { ero vel fuero, eris cris vel fueris, rus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potentiall and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and doe differ onely in signification and signe of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood

Present tense and Preter imperf. tense, { Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri. } *Preterperf. & preterpluperf. tense,* { Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse. }

Future tense, { Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } { Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse. }

Eo and Queo make ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and ibo and Quibo in the Future tense: and in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Quendi, quendo, quendum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood: the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense, of the Optative mood, the Potentiall mood, and the Subjunctive mood; the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as, of Amavi,

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: and, Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, keeping i ſtill.

IMperſonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenſes in the voice of the third perſon Angular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their Engliſh, this ſigne *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becommeth not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of ſpeech derived of a Verbe: and taketh part of a Nomne, as Gender, caſe, and declenſion: and part of a Verbe, as tenſe and ſignification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe; one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

A Participle of the Preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in *ing*; as *Loving*: and his Latine in ans, or ens; as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns: as Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram potens.

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to doe, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as Amaturus, *To love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to rus: as Doctu, docturus.

A Participle of the Preter tenſe, hath his Engliſh

lish ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *Loved*, *taught*, *slain*: and his Latine in tus, sus, xus; as Amatus, visus, nexus: and one in uus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as Lectu, lectus; except Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffer; like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voice: as, Amandus, *To be loved.* And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense by changing tis into dus: as Amantis, amandus. Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old Authors thou dost profit.* The second Future tense, in *dus.*

Of a verbe Active, and of a verbe Neuter which hath the Supines come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus: of Curro, currens, cursurus. Of an active come two participles.

Of a verbe Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor, cometh Amatus, amandus. Of a passive come two.

Of a verbe Deponent come three Participles: one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, cõmeth auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of a deponent three.

And if the verbe Deponent doe governe an Accusative case after him, it may forme also a Participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a verbe Commune come foure Participles: as of Largior, cõmeth largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a commune foure.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nounes Adjectives of three articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c. Participles declined like Adjectives.

Partici-

Participles of other tenses bee declined like Nounes Adjectives of three divers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERBE.

An Adverbe is a part of speech joyned to the Verbs to declare their signification.

Adverbs some be of time: as, Hodie, cras, herì, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hîc, istîc, illîc, intus, foris.
- Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, postremò.
- Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
- Calling: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of
- Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licèt, estò.
- Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius-fidius.
- Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.

Some be of
- Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.
- Forbidding: as, Nè.
- Wishing: as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.
- Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non solùm.
- Parting: as, Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some be of
- Choosing: as, Potiùs, imò.
- A Thing not finished: as, Pene, ferè, prope, vix, modò, non.
- Shewing: as, En, ecce.
- Doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortasis, fortasse.
- Chance: as, Fortè, fortuito.

Some

Some be of
- Likenesse: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Quality: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- Quantity: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- Comparison: as, Tam, quàm, magìs, minùs, maximè.

Certaine Adverbes be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè.

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casuall word to serve unto joyned with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòst dolebit, He that beswareth not afore, shall be sorry afterward. Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhonestum est, In presence to commend one, and behind the backe to dispraise, is an unhonest point.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be
- Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.
- Disjunctives: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
- Discretives: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.
- Causals: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

Some be { Conditionals: as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodo.
Exceptives: as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.

Some be { Interrogatives: as, Nè, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
Illatives: as, Ergò, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.

Some be { Adversatives: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, estò.
Redditives to the same: as, Tamen, attamen.
Electives: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
Diminutives: as, saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition, as Ad patrem: or else in composition, as Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve *to the Accusative case.*

Ad, To.
Apud, At.
Ante, Before.
Adversus, } Against.
Adversum, }

Cis, } On this side.
Citra, }
Circum, } About.
Circa, }
Contra, Against.
Erga, Towards.

Extra, without:
Intra, within.
Inter, Betweene.
Infra, Beneath.
Juxta, Beside, or nigh (to.
Ob, For.

Pone;

Pone, Behinde.
Per, By, or through.
Prope, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Secundum, } After.
Post, }
Trans, On the further side.
Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Beside.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Usque, Until.
Secus, By.
Versus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casuall word: as, Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise may Penes be set also. tenus, usd sometimes, cum.

These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative case.

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, or in presence.
Clam, Privily.
De, } Of or fro.
E, }
Ex, }
Pro, For.
Præ, Before, or in comparison.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, } without.
Absque, }
Tenus Until, or up to.

Where note, that if the casuall word joyned with Tenus be the plurall number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: As, Aurium tenus, Up to the eares. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also, that the voices of Prepositions being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adverbe.

These

These Prepositions following serve to both cases.

In with this signe *To*, to the Accusative case: as, In urbem, Into the city. In without this signe *To*, to the Ablative case: as, In te spes est, My hope is in thee Sub noctem. A little before night.
Sub judice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a greene leafe.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

5. gl.

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde, under an unperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.
Some are of Sorrow,: as Heu, hei.
Some are of
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Pitying: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh Deûm, atque hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malùm.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Ehe, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And such others.

THE

THE CONCORDS OF LATINE Speech.

FOr the due joyning of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine speech there be three concords: the first betweene the Nominative case and the Verbe; the second betweene the Substantive and the Adjective; the third betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, looke out the principall verbe. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principall verbe, except it be the Infinitive mood, or have before it a Relative: as, that, whom, which: or a Conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; cùm, *when*; si, *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the verbe, aske this question, *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the verbe; except it be a verbe Impersonall, which will have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shall, in making and construing Latine, be set before the verbe except a question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe: as, [b] Amas [a] tu? Lovest thou? [b] Venítne [a] rex? Doth the king come?

Likewise if the verb be of the Imperative mood: as, [b] Ama [a] tu, Love thou. [b] Amato [a] ille, Let him love.

And sometime when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the verbe: as, [b] Est [a] liber

meus, It is my booke. [b] Venit ad me [a] quidam, There came one to me. And that casuall word which commeth next after the verbe, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verbe, shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall: as, Si cupis [a] placere [b] magistro [a] uterè diligentiâ, nec [a] sis tantus [b] cessator, ut [b] calcaribus [a] indigeas, If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence, and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurres

A Verbe personall agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, [a] Præceptor [b] legit, [a] vos verò [b] negligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative comming betweene them, will have a verbe plurall, which verb plurall shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, [a] Ego & tu [b] sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safegard. [a] tu & pater [b] periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in jeopardy. [a] Pater & præceptor [b] accersunt te, Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a verbe commeth between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium [a] iræ, amoris [a] redintegratio [b] est, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. [a] Quid enim nisi [a] vota [b] supersunt? For what remaineth saving onely prayers? Pectora percussit, [a] pectus quoque [a] robora [b] fiunt, She stroke her breast and her breast turned into oake also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitive mood or a verbe, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nomi-

natiue

natiue case to the verbe: as, [a] Diluculo surgere, salu-berrimum [b] est, To arise betime in the morning, is the most wholesome thing in the world. [a] Multum scire, vita [b] est jucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, aske this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noune, pronoune, or participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender and number: as, [a] Amicus [b] certus in [a] re [b] incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. [a] Homo [b] armatus, A man armed. [a] Ager [b] colendus, A field to be tilled. [b] Hic [a] vir, This man. [b] Meus [a] herus est, It is my master.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives singular having a conjunction copulative comming betweene them, will have an adjective plurall; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, [a] Rex & regina [b] beati, The king and the queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, aske this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed againe of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number, and person: as, [a] Vir sapit, [b] qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things, or words.

Sometime the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender and singular number: as, [a] In-tempore veni, [b] quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be put in the plurall number: as, [a] Tu-multum-dormis, & [aa] sæpe-potas, [b] quæ ambo sunt corpori inimicâ, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this english *that* may be turned into this english *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction: which in latine is called quòd, or ut: and in making latine it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case into the accusative, and the verbe into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales: Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, I bid that thou goe hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plurall, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, [a] Imperium & [aa] dignitas [b] quæ petiisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such case, though the substantives or antecedents be of the masculine, or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter; yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, [a] Arcus & [aa] calami sunt [b] bona, The bow and arrowes be good: [a] Arcus & [aa] calami [b] quæ fregisti, The bow and arrowes which thou hast broken.

The case of the Relative.

When there commeth no nominatiue case betweene the relatiue and the verbe, the relatiue shall be the nominatiue case to the verbe: as, Miser est [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, wretched is that person which is in loue with money.

But when there commeth a nominatiue case betweene the relatiue and the verbe, the relatiue shall be such case as the verbe will haue after him: as, Felix, [b] quem [aa] faciunt aliena [a] pericula cautum, happy is he, whom other mens harmes do make to beware.

As the relatiue may be the nominatiue case to the verbe, so it may be the substantiue to the adiectiue that is ioyned with him, or that commeth after him: as, Diuitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium est [b] sordidissimum, Loue not thou riches, which to do is the most beggerly thing in the world.

Nounes interrogatiues and indefinites follow the rule of the relatiue: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which euermore come before the verb, like as the relatiue doth: as, Hei mihi, qualis erat! Talis erat, [b] qualem nunquam [a] vidi.

Yet here is to be vnderstood and noted, that the relatiue is not alwayes gouerned of the verbe that he commeth before, but sometime of the infinitiue mood that commeth after the verbe as, [b] Quibus voluisti me gratias [a] agere, egi, what persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Sometime of a Participle: as, [b] Quibus rebus [a] adductus feceris? with what things moued didst thou it?

Sometime of the gerund: as, [b] Quæ nunc non est [a] narrandi locus, which things at this present is no time to tell.

Sometime of the preposition set before him: as, [b] Quem [a] in locum deducta res sit, vides: Vnto what

state the matter is now brought thou seest.

Sometime of the substantive that it doth accord with: as, Sentias [b] qui [a] vir sim, Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noune partitive or distributive: as, [b] Quarum rerum [a] utram minùs velim, non facilè possum existimare, Of the which two things whether I would with lesse will have, I cannot easily esteeme.

Sometime it is put in the genitive case, by reason of a substantive comming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cujus [a] causâ hoc inchoas, I knew him not for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a noune substantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an Adverbe: as, [b] Cui utrùm [a] obviàm procedam, nondum statui, whom whether I will goe to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablative case with this signe *than*, and is governed of the comparative degree: cõming after him: as, Utere virtute, [b] quâ nihil est [a] melius, Use vertu, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative case absolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, [ab] quo Imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingressi sunt! How worthy a man was Julius Cesar, under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britain!

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case: as, Ferrum habuit, [b] quo se [a] occideret, He had a knife wherewith he would have slaine himselfe.

When a relative commeth betweene two substantives

tives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, [a]Avis [b]quæ passer appellatur; or, Avis, [b]qui [a]passer appellatur, The bird which is called a sparrow. Yea, though the substantives be of divers numbers also: as, Estne ea [a]Lutetia, [b]quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we doe call Paris? Or else, Estne ea Lutetia, [b]quos nos [a]Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nounes Substantives.

When two substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the genitive case: as, [a]Facundia [b]Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. [a]Opus [b]Virgilii, The worke of Virgil. [a]Amator [b]studiorum, A lover of studies. [a]Dogma [b]Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as, [a]Pater meus [b]vir, amat [a]me [b]puerum, My father being a man, loveth me a childe.

When the english of this word res is put with an adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as, [ab]Multa me impedierunt, Many things have letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantive to an adjective: as, [a]Pauca his [b]similia, A few things like unto these. [a]Nonnulla [b]hujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An adjective in the neuter gender put alone without a substantive, standeth for a substantive, & may have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantive: as, [a]Multum [b]lucri, Much gain. [a]Quantum [b]negotii? How much business? [a]Id [b]operis, That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noune substantive, or a verbe substantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the

genitiue: as, [a] Puer [b] bonâ-indole; or [a] Puer [b] bonæ-indolis, A childe of a good towardneſſe: [a] Puer [b] boni-ingenii; or [a] Puer [b] bono-ingenio, A childe of a good wit.

Opus and uſus, when they be latine for *need*, require an ablatiue caſe: as, [a] Opus eſt mihi tuo [b] judicio, I haue need of thy judgement. Viginti [b] minis [a] uſus eſt filio, My ſonne hath need of twenty pounds.

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſe.

Adjectiues that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and ſuch other like, require a genitiue caſe: as, [a] Cupidus [b] auri, Couetous of money. [a] Peritus [b] belli, Expert of warfare. [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, Ignorant of all things. [a] Fidens [b] animi, Bold of heart. [a] Dubius [b] mentis, Doubtfull of minde. [a] Memor [b] præteriti, Mindefull of that is paſt. [a] Reus [b] furti, Accuſed of theft.

Nounes partitiues, and certaine interrogatiues, with certaine nounes of number, require a genitiue caſe: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogatiue: as, Unus, duo, tres: primus, ſecundus, tertius, &c. as, [a] Aliquis [b] noſtrûm. [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a nounne, pronoun, or participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a verbe that the queſtion is asked by: as, [a] Cujus eſt fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a] agitur in ludo literario? [b] Studetur. Except a queſtion be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as, [a] Cuja eſt ſententia? [b] Ciceronis. Or by a word that may goberne divers caſes: as, [b] Quanti [a] emiſti librum? [bb] Parvo. Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe poſſeſſiues, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: as, [a] Cujus eſt domus? non [b] veſtra, ſed [bb] noſtra.

Nounes

Nounes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree, being put partitiuely, that is to say, hauing after them this english *of*, or *among*, require a genitiue case: as, [b] Aurium [a] mollior est sinistra, Of the eares, the left is the softer. Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nounes of the comparatiue degree, hauing *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be the ablatiue case: as, [a] Frigidior [b] glacie, More cold than ice. [a] Doctior [b] multo, Better learned by a great deal. Uno [b] pede [a] altior, Higher by a foot.

The Datiue case.

Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit, likenesse or unlikenesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a datiue case: as, Labor est [a] utilis [b] corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, Equall to Hector. [a] Idoneus [b] bello, Fit for warre. [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. [b] Parenti [a] supplex, Suppliant to his father. [b] Mihi [a] proprium, Proper to me.

Likewise nounes adiectiues of the passiue signification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, [a] Flebilis [aa] flendus [b] omnibus, To be lamented of all men. [a] Formidabilis [aa] formidandus [b] hosti, To be feared of his enemies.

The Accusatiue case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickneſſe of any thing, is put after adiectiues in the accusatiue case, and sometime in the ablatiue case: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum-pedes, A tower an hundred foot high. Arbor [a] lata [b] tres-digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber [a] crassus [b] tres-pollices, *vel* [bb] tribus-pollicibus, A booke three inches thick.

The

The Ablative case.

ADjectives signifying fulnesse, emptiuesse, plenty, or wanting, require an ablative case, and sometime a genitive: as, [b] Copiis [a] abundans. Crura [b] thymo [a] plena. [a] Vacuus [b] irâ, [bb] iræ, ab ira. Nulla epistola [a] inanis [b] re aliqua. [a] Ditissimus [b] agri. [b] Stultorum [a] plena sunt omnia. Quis, nisi [b] mentis [a] inops, oblatum respuat aurum? [a] Integer [b] vitæ, [b] scelerísque [a] purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. [a] Expers [b] omnium. Corpus [a] inane [b] animæ.

These adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, [a] Dignus [b] honore. [a] Captus [b] oculis, [b] Virtute [a] præditus. [b] Paucis [a] contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of the ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verbe: as, [a] Dignus [b] laudari, worthy to be praised. [a] Contentus in pace [b] vivere, content to live in peace.

This is [illegible]

Construction of the Pronoune.

These genitive cases of the primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, be used when suffering or passion is signified: as, [a] Pars [b] tui. [a] Amor [b] mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester be used: as, [a] Ars [b] tua. [a] Imago [b] tua.

These genitive cases, Nostrûm, vestrûm, be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as, [a] Nemo [b] vestrûm. [a] Aliquis [b] nostrûm. [a] Major [b] vestrûm. [a] Maximus natu [b] nostrûm.

Construction of the Verbe: and first *with the Nominative case.*

SUm, forem, fio, existo, and certaine verbes passives, as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like will have such case after

after them, as they have before them: as, [a] Fama [aa] est [b] malum, Fame is an evill thing. [a] Malus cultura [aa] fit [b] bonus, An evill person by due ordering or governance is made good. [a] Crœsus [aa] vocatur [b] dives, Crœsus is called rich. [a] Horatius [aa] salutatur [b] Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Malo [a] te [b] divitem [aa] esse, quàm haberi, I had rather thou were rich indeed, than so accounted.

Also verbes that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbs of gesture; as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they have before them a nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after them a nominative case of a noune, or participle, declaring the maner of circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, [a] Incedo [b] claudus, I goe lame. [a] Petrus [aa] dormit [b] securus, Peter sleepeth voyd of care. [a] Tu [aa] cubas [b] supinus, Thou lyest in bed with thy face upward. [a] Somnias [b] vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. [a] Studeto [b] stans, Study thou standing. And likewise in the accusative case: as, Non decet [a] quenquam [aa] meiere [b] currentem, aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to pisse running, or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that commeth after the verb belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the verbe be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verbe be: as, [a] Loquor [b] frequens, I speak often. [a] Taceo [b] multus, I hold my peace much. [a] Scribo epistolas [b] rarissimus, I write letters very seldome. Nè [a] assuescas [aa] bibere vinum [b] jejunus, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or, not having eaten somewhat before.

The

The Genitive case.

This verbe sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty, or guise, it causeth the noune, pronoune, or participle following to be put in the genitive case: as, Hæc vesti. [a] est [b] patris, This garment is my fathers. [b] Insipientis [a] est dicere, non putaram: It is the property of a foole to say, I had not thought. Extremæ [a] est [b] dementiæ discere dediscenda. It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise. [b] Orantis [a] est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that these pronounes, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the nominative case: as, Hic codex [a] est [b] meus, This booke is mine. Hæc domus [a] est [b] vestra, This house is yours. Non [a] est meatiri [b] meum, It is not my guise (or property) to lye. [b] Nostrum [a] est injuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to doe wrong. [b] Tuum [a] est omnia juxtà pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things in like.

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a genitive case betokening the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, Noblenesse of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purgeing, quitting, or alloyling, will have a genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an ablative case most commonly without a Preposition: as, Hic [b] furti se [a] alligat, *vel* [b] furto. [a] Admo-

nuit

mitme [b] errati, vel [b] errato. [b] De pecuniis repetundis [a] damnatus est.

Satago, misereor, misereſco, require a genitive case: as, [b] Rerum suarum [a] satagit. [a] Miserere [b] mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, and memini, will have a genitive or an accuſative case: as, [a] Reminiſcor [b] historiæ. [a] Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, vel [bb] te, I remember thee. [a] Memini [b] de te, I speake of thee. [a] Egeo, or [a] indigeo [b] tui, vel [bb] te, I have need of thee. [a] Potior [b] urbis, I conquer the city. [a] Potior [b] voto, I obtaine my desire.

The Dative case.

All manner of verbs put acquiſitively, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them, will have a dative case: as, Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, I sleep not to all men. [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.

To this rule do also belong verbs betokening to profit or disprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

To
- Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.
- Give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
- Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
- Command or shew: as, Impero, indico, monſtro.
- Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- Obey or to be against: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Also sum, with his compounds, except poſſum: Also verbs compound with ſatis, benè, and malè: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: Finally, certaine verbes compound with these prepoſitions, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, and inter will have a dative case: as, Prælucco, adjaceo, condono, ſubolco,

oleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This verb Sum, es, fui, may often times be ſet for habeo, and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the dative, and the word that ſeemeth to be the accuſative caſe, ſhall be the nominative: as, [a] Eſt [b] mihi [a] mater, I have a mother. Non [a] eſt [b] mihi [a] argentum, I have no money. But if Sum be the infinitive mood, this nominative ſhall be turned into the accuſative: as, Scio [b] tibi non [a] eſſe [a] argentum, I know thou haſt no money.

Alſo when Sum hath after him a nominative caſe and a dative, the word that is the nominative caſe, may be alſo the dative: ſo that Sum may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double dative caſe: as, [a] Sum [b] tibi [bb] præſidio, I am to thee a ſafegard. Hæc res [a] eſt [b] mihi [bb] voluptati, This thing is to me a pleaſure.

And not onely Sum, but alſo many other verbs may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking have a double dative caſe; one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as, [a] Do [b] tibi veſtem [bb] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [bb] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [bb] laudi [a] ducis.

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an accuſative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent: as, Uſus [b] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] ludificantur [b] viros. [a] Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Alſo verbs neuters may have an accuſative caſe of their own ſignification: as, Endymionis [b] ſomnum [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, & arraying, will have two accuſative caſes; one of the ſufferer, and another of the thing: as, [a] Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Docco [b] te [bb] literas. [b] Quod [bb] te jamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo me [bb] gladium.

The

The Ablative case.

All verbs require an ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, [a] Ferit eum [b] gladio. [a] Taceo [b] metu. Summâ [b] eloquentiâ causam egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the ablative case: as, [a] Vendidi [b] auro. [a] Emptus sum [b] argento: Except these genitives when they be put alone without substantives: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as, [b] Quanti [a] mercatus es hunc equum? Certè [b] pluris quàm [a] vellem. Having that after verbs of price we shall alwayes use these adverbs, Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus, in stead of their casuals.

Verbs of plenty or scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablative case: as, [a] Affluis [b] opibus. [a] Cares [b] virtute. [a] Expleo te [b] fabulis. [a] Spoliavit me [b] bonis omnibus. [a] Oneras stomachum [b] cibo [a] Levabo te hoc [b] onere. Like these, Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or distance, or taking away, will have an ablative case, with à, ab, é, ex, or de: as, [a] Accepit literas [b] à Petro. [a] Audivi [b] ex nuncio. Longé [a] distat [b] à nobis. [a] Eripui te [b] é malis. And this Ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into the dative: as, [a] Subtraxit [b] mihi cingulum. [a] Eripuit [b] illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, [a] Præfero hunc multis [b] gradibus, I preferre this man by many degrees. [b] Paulo intervallo illum [a] superat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

A noune, or a pronoune substantive, joyned with a participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the ablative case absolute: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King comming, the enemies fled. [a] Me [b] duce, vinces, I being captaine, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, cùm, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente; *id est*, Dum veniret rex. [a] Me [b] duce; *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verbe passive will have after him an ablative case with a preposition, or sometime a dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] à me. [b] Tibi fama [a] petitur. And the same ablative or dative shall bee the nominative case to the verbe, if it be made by the active: as, [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium. [b] Petas [a] tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds & supines will have such cases as the verbes that they come of: as, Otium [a] scribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] consulendum [b] tibi. [a] Auditum [b] Poetas.

When the English of the infinitive mood commeth after any of these nounes substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verbe should be of the active voyce, it shall bee made by the gerund in di: and the same gerund in di, ty used also after certaine adjectives; as, [a] Cupidus [b] visendi. [a] Certus [b] eundi. [a] Peritus [b] jaculandi. [a] Gnarus [b] bellandi.

when

WHen ye have an english of the participle of the present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, comming after a noune adiective, it shall in latine making be put in the gerund in do: as, [a] Defessus sum [b] ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the english of the participle of the present tense coming without a substantive, with this signe *in* or *by* before him, shall in latine making be put in the gerund in do: as, Cæsar [b] dando, [b] sublevando, [b] ignoscendo, gloriam [a] adeptus est. [b] In apparando totum hunc [a] consumunt diem. And the same gerund in do is used either without a preposition, or with one of these prepositions, A, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene scribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta est.

The english of the infinitive mood, comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ut satis sit [a] ad [b] agendum, vereor: I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to doe my businesse.

The gerund in dum is used after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] capiendum hostes, [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos, [a] Inter [b] cœnandum, [b] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this english *must* or *ought* in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb est set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the nominative case, shall be put in the dative: as, [a] Abeundum est [b] mihi, I must goe hence.

Supines.

The first Supine hath his Active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The later Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectives, as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also bee turned into the Infinitive mood passive: as it may be indifferently said in latine, [a] facile [b] factu, or [a] Facile [b] fieri, Easie to bee done. [a] Turpe [b] dictu, or [a] Turpe [b] dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of time be commonly put in the ablative case as, [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the accusative case: as, [b] Sexaginta annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] stertis.

Space of place.

NOunes that betoken space betweene place and place, be commonly put in the accusative case: as, [b] Pedem hinc nè [a] discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A place.

NOunes Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a preposition, if they follow a verbe that signifieth In a place, To a place, From a place, or By a place: as [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] veni per Galliam [bb] in Italiam. [a] Proficiscor [b] ex urbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name

name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the genitive case: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And these nounes, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used: as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus est. [a] Domi [bb] bellique otiosi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plurall number, it shall be put in the dative, or in the ablative case: as, [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini, or [bb] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus est. Likewise we say, [b] Ruri, or [bb] Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case without a preposition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. Likewise, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or By a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a preposition: as, [a] Discessit Londino. [a] Profectus est [b] Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure [a] reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him; and this word *it*, or *there* is commonly his signe: as, Decet, It becommeth. [a] Oportet [b] aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the nominative case, shall be such case as the verb impersonall will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, I must. [b] Tibi [a] licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, & est for interest, require a genitive case of all casuall words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cujâ, the ablative cases of the

pronounes possessives: as, [a] Interest [b] omnium rectè agere. [b] Tuâ [a] refert teipsum nôsse.

Certain impersonals require a dative case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, & other like. Some will have an accusative case only: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beside the accusative case will have also a genitive: as, [bb] Nostri [b] nosmet [a] pœnitet. [b] Me [bb] civitatis [a] tædet. [a] Pudet [b] me [bb] negligẽtiæ, [a] Miseret [b] me [bb] tui. [b] Me [bb] illorum [a] misereſcit.

Verbs impersonals of the passiue voice, being formed of neuters, do govern such case as the verbs neuters which they come of: as, [a] Parcatur sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, [a] Parcamus [b] pecuniæ, Let us spare cost.

A verb impersonall of the passive voice, hath like case as other verbs passives have: as, [a] Benefit multis, [b] à principe. Yet many times, the case is not expressed, but understood; as, Maximâ vi [a] certatur; *subaudi* [b] ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the verb neuter into the impersonall in tur: as, In ignem posita est, [a] fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern such cases as the verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b] amicis, [a] Consulens [b] tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Here note that participles may foure manner of wayes be changed into nounes. The first is when the voice of a participle is construed with another case then the verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b] vini, Greedy of wine.

The

The second when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third when it formeth all the degrees of comparisō: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus: Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus, *id est*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nounes require a genitive case: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientissimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abundans.

These participiall voices, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, have alwayes the active signification, when they govern an accusative case: as, [a] Exosus [b] sævitiã, Hating cruelty. [b] Vitam [a] pertæsus, Weary of life.

The Adverb.

ADverbs of qualitie, time and place, doe require a genitive case: as, [a] Multùm [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [a] Vbique [b] gentium.

Certain adverbs will have a dative case, like as the nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviàm [b] illi. Canit [a] similiter [b] huic.

These datives be used adverbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. vesperi cubãdum. Luci laborandum.

Certain adverbs will have an accusative case of the preposition that they come of: as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] castra.

Where note that prepositions when they be set without a case, or els do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into adverbs.

The Conjunction.

CONiunctions Copulatives and Diſiunctives, and theſe foure, Quam, niſi, præterquam, an, couple like caſes: as, [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuere æquales. And ſomtimes they be put betweẽ divers caſes: as, [a] Studui [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis: Eſt [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris. [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Coniunctions Copulatives and Diſiunctives, moſt commonly ioyne like moods and tenſes together: as, [a] Petrus & Ioannes [b] precabantur & [bb] docebant. And ſometimes diverſe tenſes: as, Et [b] habebatur & [bb] referretur tibi à me [a] gratia.

The Prepoſition.

SOmetime this præpoſition In is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the caſuall word nevertheleſſe put in the ablative caſe: as, Habeo te [b] loco parentis. *id eſt*, in [b] loco.

A verb compound ſometime requireth the caſe of the præpoſition that he is compounded with all: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Præterco [b] te inſalutatum. [a] Adeo [b] templum.

The Interjection.

CErtaine interiections require a nominative caſe: as, [a] O feſtus [b] dies hominis Certain a dative: as, [a] Hei [b] mihi. Certaine an accuſative: as, [a] Heu [b] ſtirpem inviſam. Certain a vocative: as, [a] Proh ſancte [b] Iupiter. And the ſame Proh will have an accuſative caſe: as, [a] Proh Deũm atque hominum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

GVILIEL.

¶ Guilielmi Lilii ad suos Discipulos monita Pædagogica, seu *Carmen de Moribus.*

QVi mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis arte doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis faciem sit lota manusque;
Sint nitidæ vestes, compta que cæsaries:
Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra vocârit,
Adsis; nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque huc sedeas, ubi te sedisse jubemus;
Inque loco, nisi sis jussus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quisque est doctrinæ munere charus,
Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli.
Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè;
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer quæso, noli dedisscere quicquam,
Nè mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer, ingenium si non exerceat, ipsum
Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenij.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio, submissa voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris:
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Si quicquam rogito sic respondere studebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè,
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammatica stros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas recte si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet,
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmerijs.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbrat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emesve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres,
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.